

中国裸齿角石蛾属五新种（毛翅目，齿角石蛾科）

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摘 要 描述了裸齿角石蛾属 *Psilotreta kwantungensis* 种团的 5 新种，即弯钩裸齿角石蛾 *Psilotreta anfracta* sp. nov.，直角裸齿角石蛾 *Psilotreta retangula* sp. nov.，具刺裸齿角石蛾 *Psilotreta spinata* sp. nov.，细刺裸齿角石蛾 *Psilotreta tenuispina* sp. nov.，以及缺肢裸齿角石蛾 *Psilotreta exspers* sp. nov.。模式标本保存于南京农业大学昆虫标本馆。

关键词 齿角石蛾科，裸齿角石蛾属，新种，种团，中国。

中图分类号 Q969.411.9

裸齿角石蛾属 *Psilotreta*，隶属于齿角石蛾科，目前世界已知 45 种，分布于东洋区（32 种），古北区东部（7 种）和新北区（6 种）（Morse, 2008; Yuan *et al.*, 2007; Yuan *et al.*, 2008），我国已鉴定出 31 种。Schmid 总结该属北美种类雄外生殖器特征为：下附肢 2 节，基节粗壮长管状，端节小，着生于基节的顶端 ……（Schmid, 1998）。通过比较研究，作者发现最近鉴定出的分布于我国西南和东南地区的 5 新种及 5 已知种，*P. kwantungensis*（中国广东）（Ulmer, 1926），*P. lobopennis*（中国福建）（Hwang, 1957），*Psilotreta dardanos*（中国浙江）（Malicky, 2000），*P. aello*（泰国）（Malicky & Chantaramongkol, 1996），和 *P. albogera*（越南）（Mey, 1997），共享有下列衍征：1）下附肢基节粗短，具发达的背、腹叶，似呈二叉状；2）端节着生

于背叶或背、腹叶之间，可据此建立 *Psilotreta kwantungensis* 种团。该类群下颚须第 1 节与第 2 节近等长，前翅具分径室 DC（Yuan *et al.*, 2008），阳基侧突 1 对，目前仅分布于东洋区。本文描述了该种团亲缘关系较近的 5 个新种，其中附肢均着生于第 10 节主体腹面（除 *P. exspers* sp. nov. 中附肢缺如），阳基侧突形状正常。形态学术语应用 Parker（Parker *et al.*, 1987），并参考 Zhong（Zhong *et al.*, 2006）。模式标本保存于南京农业大学昆虫标本馆。

1 弯钩裸齿角石蛾，新种 *Psilotreta anfracta* sp. nov.（图 1~ 4）

前翅长 7.1~ 9.0 mm（*n* = 4），头、胸黄褐色，触角、翅淡黄褐色。

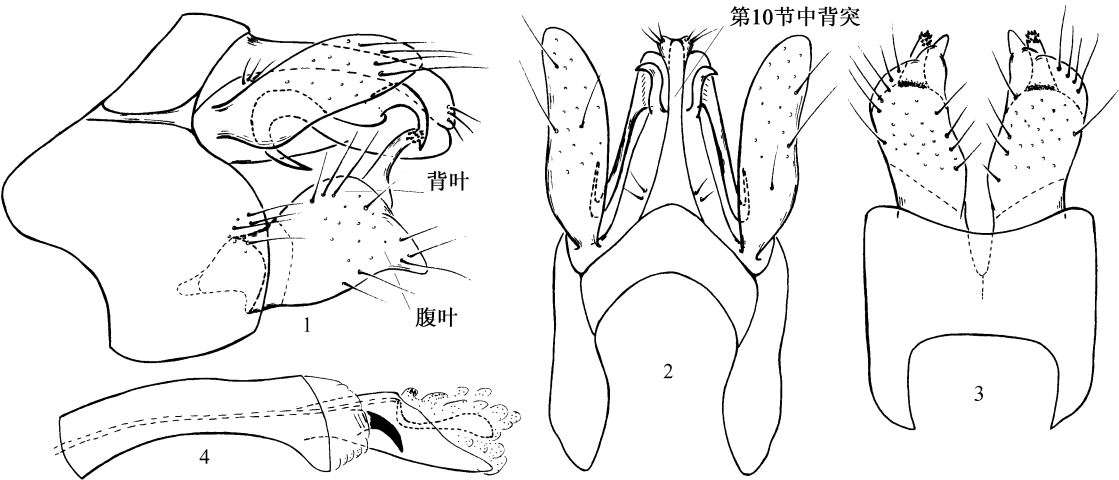


图 1~ 4 弯钩裸齿角石蛾，新种 *Psilotreta anfracta* sp. nov.，雄外生殖器（male genitalia）
1. 侧面观（lateral view） 2 背面观（dorsal view） 3. 腹面观（ventral view） 4. 阳茎侧面观（phallus, lateral view）

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下颚须第1节长度为0.3 mm, 第1~5节长度比为1.0:1.0:1.6:1.5:1.6 ($n=4$)。

前翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, 径脉R2发自DC基部2/3, FII柄长约为分横脉s的1~2倍, 径中横脉rm发自DC。后翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, R2发自DC基部1/2~3/4, FII柄长约为s的1.5~2.0倍, 无明显斑室TC。

雄外生殖器 第9节背板短, 不向后方强烈延伸, 背面观端缘呈钝角形; 侧前突位于侧区上半部, 长约等于腹缘的3/4; 侧毛瘤边缘不清晰, 腹毛瘤缺如。第10节宽大, 中背突背面观呈长柱形, 端部具左右2小叶瓣, 侧面观端部略下弯; 侧突发自第10节主体端部, 折向前方, 长弯钩状; 中附肢弯镰形, 侧面观呈180°弯曲。上附肢长椭圆形, 背、腹缘近平行, 长约为中宽的2.5倍。下附肢基节粗壮, 侧面观背叶不发达, 腹叶粗短三角形, 指向腹内侧, 长约等于基宽, 为基节长的1/3, 与端节构成2叉状; 端节短棍状, 侧面观从基部向中央略收窄, 端半部粗细均匀, 端部散生小黑齿。阳茎基侧面观长约为中宽的4.6倍, 腹端角50°, 阳基侧突1对, 刺

状, 端部指向腹方, 阳茎孔片侧面观棍棒形, 近基部弯曲呈直角。

正模 ♂, 江西婺源 (29.25°N, 117.83°E), 清华河, 婺源北57 km, 海拔250 m, 1990-05-25, Morse, 杨莲芳采; 副模: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 采集资料同正模; 1 ♂, 江西省武夷山 (27.84°N, 117.72°E) 国家级自然保护区桐木河无名支流, 海拔943 m, 2005-06-03, 周长发采; 3 ♂, 安徽九华山 (30.66°N, 117.48°E), 1989-06-05, 孙长海采。

新种与分布于中国浙江的 *Psilotreta dardanos* 非常相似 (Malicky, 2000), 但根据雄外生殖器特征, 可将两者区别: 1) 新种第10节侧突长弯钩状, 而后者为椭圆形的宽片, 仅端部1/4明显变窄呈钩状; 2) 新种下附肢基节腹叶粗短, 长约等于基宽, 而后者腹叶细长, 长约为基宽的2倍。

词源: 拉丁词 “*angfractus*”, 弯曲的, 用来形容腹部第10节中附肢弯钩状。

2 直角裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta rectangula* sp. nov. (图5~8)

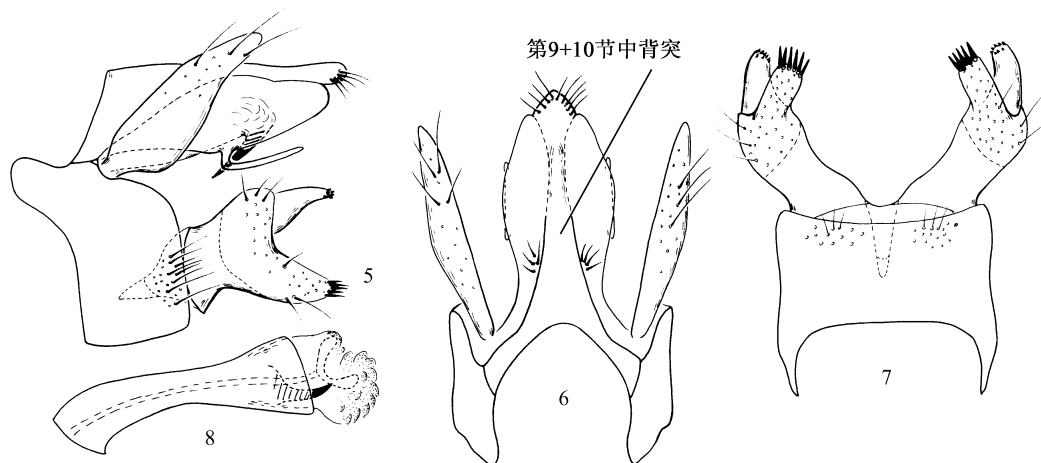


图5~8 直角裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta rectangula* sp. nov., 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia)

5. 侧面观 (lateral view) 6. 背面观 (dorsal view) 7. 腹面观 (ventral view) 8. 阳茎侧面观 (phallus, lateral view)

前翅长14.7 mm ($n=4$), 头、胸褐色, 触角、翅黄褐色。

下颚须第1节长度为0.5 mm, 第1~5节长度比为1.0:1.0:2.2:2.1:1.8 ($n=4$)。

前翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, 径脉R2约发自DC基部1/3至1/2, FII柄长约为分横脉s的2~3倍, 径中横脉rm发自DC的位置存在种内差异, 其中18头个体发自端部, 6头发自外侧, 1头发自内侧。后翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, R2发自DC基部1/2~1/3, FII柄长约为s的2~3倍, 中脉M从

明斑室TC的端部分叉。

雄外生殖器 第9、10节中背突愈合, 宽大, 末端膨大呈箭头状, 长为基宽的1.5倍, 侧面观顶端圆, 前伸; 侧前突位于侧区背面1/3, 略上翘; 侧、腹毛瘤边缘不清晰。第10节主体宽大, 屋脊状, 侧突自主体腹侧缘中央, 细长, 但末端远不达中背突顶端, 近基部呈直角弯曲, 侧面观水平长约为垂直长的4倍; 中附肢着生处位于第10节主体内侧, 刺状, 长略短于侧突之水平长度。上附肢基部2/3宽, 端部1/3略收窄。下附肢基节侧面观宽短,

2 叉状, 后缘内凹呈 125° 角, 背叶隆起, 腹叶锥形, 腹面观短柱形, 端缘钝截, 指向腹内侧, 密生粗扁刚毛; 端节背腹扁平, 侧面观锥形, 腹面观指状, 端部略收窄, 长约为宽的 2 倍, 顶端着生小黑齿。阳茎基侧面观管状, 长约为中宽的 7.3 倍, 腹缘呈浅弧形, 端部 $1/3$ 略膨大, 端宽为中宽的 2.5 倍, 腹端角 70° , 阳基侧突 1 对, 刺状, 端部上弯, 阳茎孔片呈 “C” 形。

正模 ♂, 云南大理 (25.69°N, 100.19°E), 中和村, 海拔 2150 m, 灯诱, 1996-06-22, 杨莲芳, John C. Morse 采; 副模: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 采集资料同正模; 3 ♂♂, 云南大理北 9 km 银桥, 海拔 2040 m, 灯诱, 1996-05-21, John C. Morse, 杨莲芳采; 3 ♀♀, 云南大理中和村, 海拔 2200 m, 灯诱, 1996-05-22, 王备新, 桂富荣采; 16 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 云南大理点苍山清碧溪, 海拔 2350 m, 灯诱, 1996-05-23, 桂富荣, 杜予州采; 1 ♂, 云南洱源县 (26.10°N, 99.94°E), 牛街乡福田村梅茨河, 海拔 2262 m, 灯诱, 1996-05-24, John C. Morse, 周长发采; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 云南洱源县牛街乡福田村梅茨河, 海拔 2262 m, 扫网, 1996-05-24, 杨莲芳, 王备新采; 1 ♂, 云南丽江 (26.86°N, 100.25°E), 虎跳峡冲江河支流, 海拔 1920 m, 扫网, 1996-05-26, 王备新采。

新种与该种团内其他成员有较大差别: 1) 新种侧突发自第 10 节主体腹缘中央, 细长, 呈直角弯曲, 而其他种的侧突均发自第 10 节主体端部, 较粗壮或宽大; 2) 新种中附肢着生处位于第 10 节主体内侧, 而其他种中附肢均裸露于主体外侧。侧突及中附肢与中国云南的 *P. quadrata* 非常相似 (Schmid 1959), 但后者下附肢基节端缘平截, 非 2 叉状。

词源: 拉丁词 “*rectangulus*”, 直角的, 用来形容腹部第 10 节侧突弯成直角状。

3 具刺裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta spinata* sp. nov. (图 9~13)

前翅长 11.5 mm ($n=1$), 头、胸褐色, 触角、翅黄褐色。

下颚须第 1 节长度为 0.4 mm, 下颚须第 1~5 节长度比为 1.0 1.0 2.2 1.9? (末节不完整) ($n=1$)。

前翅分径室 DC 约为翅长的 $1/4$, 径脉 R2 发自 DC 基部 $1/3$, FII 柄长约为分横脉 s 的 3 倍; 无径中横脉 r_m , 中脉 M 直接发自 FII 柄 (图 9), 同新北种类 (Schmid, 1998)。后翅分径室 DC 约为翅长的 $1/3$, R2 发自 DC 基部 $1/3$, FII 柄长约为 s 的 2 倍, 中脉 M 从明斑室 TC 的外侧分叉, 与 TC 端部的距离约为中肘横脉 mr_{cu} 的 $1/2$ 。

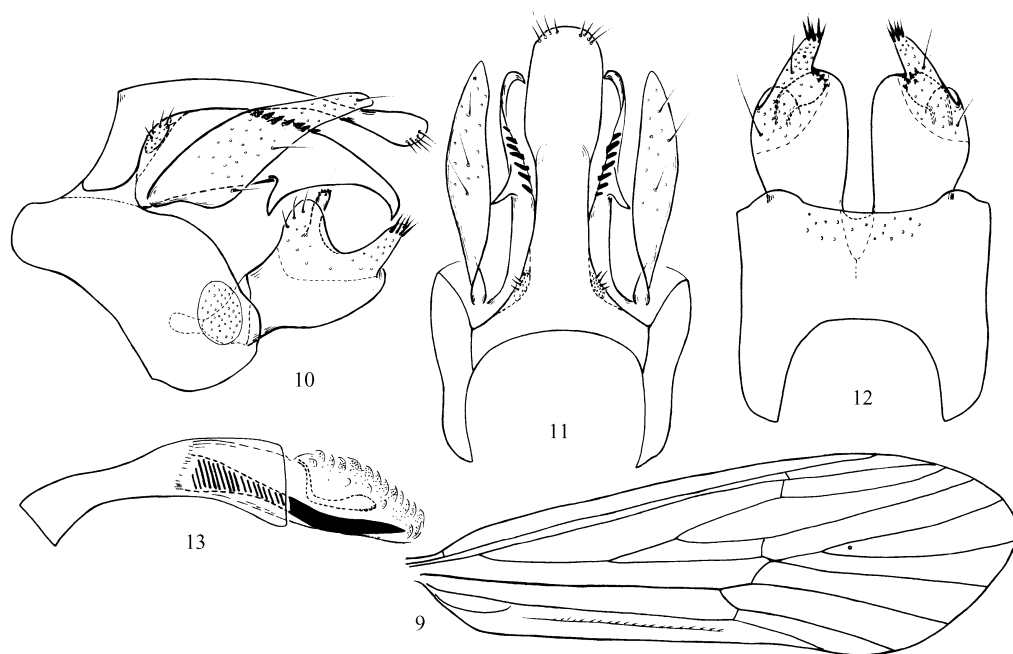


图 9~13 具刺裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta spinata* sp. nov.

9. 雄虫前翅 (forewing of the male) 10~13. 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia) 10. 侧面观 (lateral view) 11. 背面观 (dorsal view) 12. 腹面观 (ventral view) 13. 阳茎侧面观 (phallus, lateral view)

雄外生殖器 第 9、10 节中背突愈合呈长板状, 端半部宽约为基半部的 1.5 倍, 端缘圆钝, 侧面观

端部 $1/3$ 处略缢缩; 侧前突发达, 侧面观侧区向前强烈倾斜; 侧毛瘤圆形, 腹毛瘤边缘不清晰, 仅呈 1

片毛域。第10节主体仅基部与中背突愈合, 侧突发自第10节主体端部, 侧面观呈宽大薄片状, 端部钩状, 弯向腹后方, 并延伸至中背突端部, 背缘具6至7个小刺突, 背面观端部指向腹内侧; 中附肢短角状, 指向前侧方。上附肢狭长, 端半部渐收窄。下附肢基节侧面观为典型2叉状, 后缘内凹约呈90°角, 背叶强烈隆起, 长约等于基宽, 腹叶细长三角形, 基宽为背叶的1/2, 端部密生粗扁刚毛, 腹面观基节具向内侧强烈延伸的片状突起(腹内侧片), 端角近方形, 光滑无毛, 腹叶指状; 端节端半部外露, 侧面观扁短, 指向内侧, 腹面观粗短, 顶端着生小黑齿。阳茎基侧面观管状, 长约为最窄处的8倍, 端半部膨大, 端宽约为最窄处的2.5倍, 腹端角65°, 阳基侧突1对, 长约为阳茎基的3/4, 略弯曲, 阳茎孔片略呈勺形。

正模 ♂, 广西省华江县(25.22°N, 108.64°E) 九万大山保护区久仁保护站内场溪, 海拔1144 m, 2004.06.15, 周新, 孙长海采; 副模 ♀, 采集资料同正模。

新种与分布于中国广东的 *Psilotreta kwangtungensis* 非常相似 (Ulmer 1926), 但根据雄外生殖器特征, 可将两者区别: 1) 新种第9+10节中背突背面观基半部收窄呈长柄状, 而后者仅基部略收窄; 2) 新种侧

突背缘具1列刺状突起, 而后者缺如; 3) 新种中附肢短角状, 位于第10节主体腹缘, 而后者端部圆, 位于背缘; 4) 新种阳基侧突长针状, 长约为阳茎基的3/4, 而后者宽短, 2叉状。

词源: 拉丁词 “*spinatus*”, 具刺的, 用来形容腹部第10节侧突背缘具1列刺状突起。

4 细刺裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta tenuispina* sp. nov. (图14~19)

前翅长13 mm ($n=3$), 头、胸褐色, 触角、翅黄褐色。

下颚须第1节长度为0.6 mm, 第1~5节长度比为1.0: 1.3: 1.8: 1.9: 2.3 ($n=3$)。第1、2节膨大, 紧贴颜面, 内侧着生1簇长毛(图14)。

前翅分径室DC极窄, 约为翅长的1/2, 沿R3脉具1宽粗毛带, 延伸至DC室外侧, 与R4+5形成褶皱带, 径脉R2发自DC 1/2处, FII柄长约为分横脉s的2~3倍, 径中横脉rm发自DC的端部。后翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/2, R2发自DC基部1/3, FII柄长约为s的1~2倍, 中脉M从明斑室TC的外侧分叉, 与TC端部的距离约为中肘横脉mr cu的1/2~2/3倍。(图15)

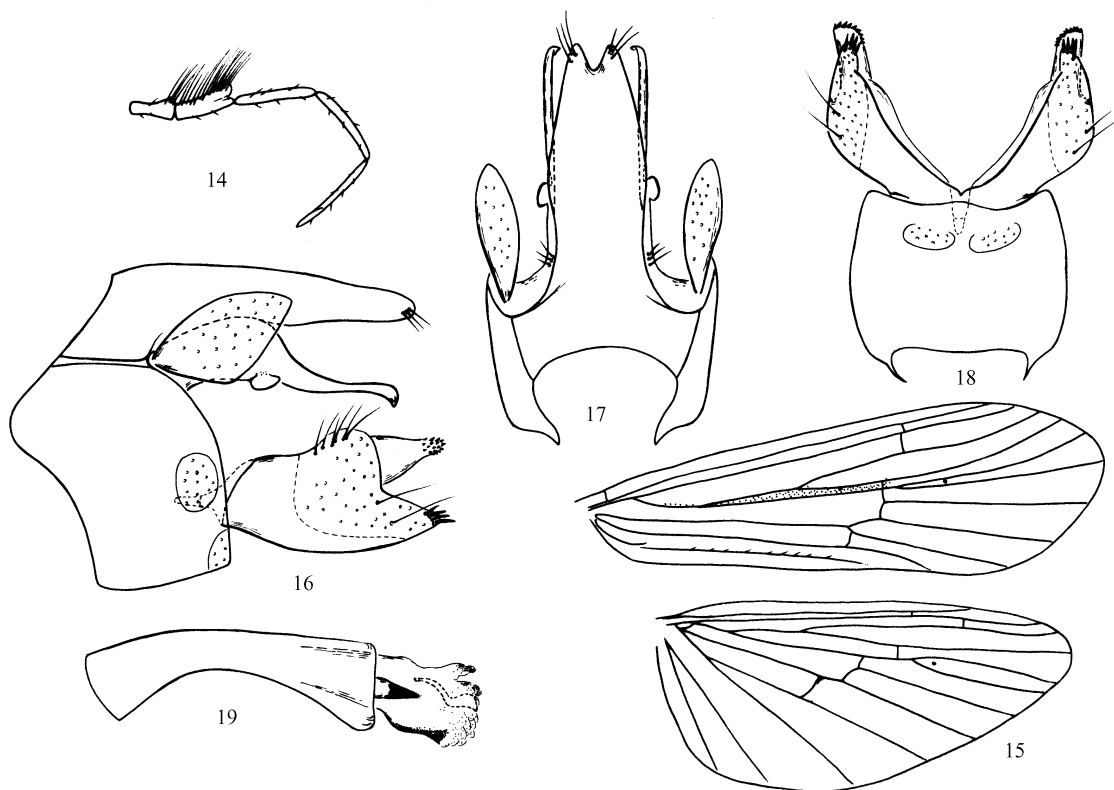


图14~19 细刺裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta tenuispina* sp. nov.

14. 雄虫下颚须 (maxillary palp of the male) 15. 雄虫前翅和后翅 (forewing and hindwing of the male) 16~19. 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia) 16. 侧面观 (lateral view) 17. 背面观 (dorsal view) 18. 腹面观 (ventral view) 19. 阳茎侧面观 (phallus, lateral view)

雄外生殖器 第9、10节中背突愈合呈兜状, 背面观中央略膨大, 长为中宽的3倍, 端半部收窄, 端缘凹入呈“V”形; 侧前突位于侧区上半部, 长约为腹缘的1/2; 侧毛瘤圆形, 腹毛瘤椭圆形。第10节主体基半部与中背突愈合, 侧突发自第10节主体端部, 均匀细杆状, 向后方延伸至中背突端部, 侧面观末端略下弯; 中附肢小薄片状。上附肢宽短, 长约为中宽的1.5倍, 端部约伸至第9+10背板中央。下附肢基节侧面观2叉状, 长约为最宽处的1.5倍, 后缘内凹呈120°角, 背叶隆起, 腹叶锥形, 端缘内侧着生粗扁刚毛, 腹内侧片不发达; 端节侧面观锥形, 基部2/3膨大, 端部1/3窄, 顶端及端背侧密生黑齿, 腹面观短柱形, 长为宽的2倍。阳茎基侧面观管状, 中央缢缩, 长约为中宽的7倍, 腹缘弧形, 腹端角60°, 阳基侧突1对, 短刺状, 末端指向后方, 阳茎孔片呈勺状。

新种与分布于中国广东的 *Psilotreta kwanlungensis* 非

常相似 (Ulmer, 1926), 但根据雄外生殖器特征, 可将两者区别: 1) 新种第9+10节中背突背面观端缘凹入呈“V”形, 而后者端缘圆钝; 2) 新种上附肢宽短, 端部约伸至第9+10节中背突中央, 而后者狭长, 末端伸至中背突亚端部; 3) 新种阳基侧突小刺状, 而后者呈2叉状。

正模 ♂, 广西金秀县 (24. 14°N, 110. 18°E), 老山采育场, 海拔800 m, 1994-06-04, 曾涛采; **副模**: 57♀♀, 采集资料同正模; 2♂♂, 9♀♀, 广西金秀县, 海拔750 m, 1994-06-02~03, 曾涛采。

词源: 拉丁词 “*tenuispinus*”, 细刺的, 用来形容阳基侧突细刺状。

5 缺肢裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta expers* sp. nov. (图20~23)

前翅长12.5 mm ($n=2$), 头、胸深褐色, 触角、翅褐色。

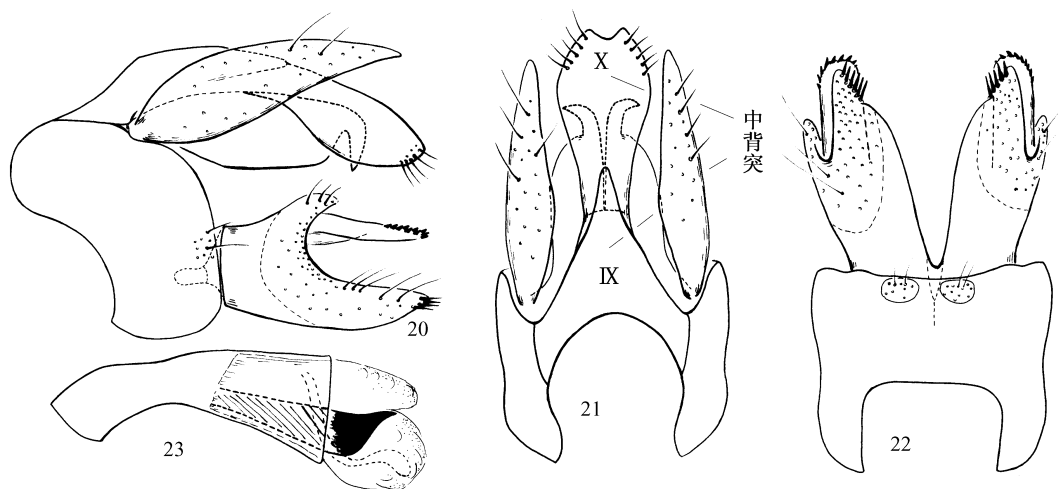


图20~23 缺肢裸齿角石蛾, 新种 *Psilotreta expers* sp. nov., 雄外生殖器 (male genitalia)

20. 侧面观 (lateral view) 21. 背面观 (dorsal view) 22. 腹面观 (ventral view) 23. 阳茎侧面观 (phallus, lateral view)

下颚须第1节长度为0.5 mm, 第1~5节长度比为1.0:1.0:1.6:1.5:1.8 ($n=2$)。

前翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, 径脉R2发自DC基部1/3, FII柄长约为分横脉s的1.5~2.0倍, 径中横脉 r_m 发自DC。后翅分径室DC约为翅长的1/3, R2约发自DC基部1/3, FII柄长约为s的1.0~1.5倍, 中脉M从明斑室TC的外侧分叉, 与TC端部的距离约为中肘横脉 mcu 的1.0~1.5倍。

雄外生殖器 第9节中背突三角形, 长略等于基宽; 侧前突位于侧区背面1/3; 侧毛瘤边缘不清晰, 腹毛瘤, 小, 圆形。第10节中背突兜状, 基部窄, 近端部1/3处最宽大, 并向腹侧延伸, 端部略收窄, 端缘凹入呈广“V”形, 侧面观宽叶形, 背缘

稍平直; 第10节主体2/3部分与第9节中背突愈合, 侧突发自第10节主体端部, 粗壮弯钩状, 侧面观垂直下弯, 背面观末端指向外侧; 中附肢缺如。上附肢向端部收窄, 伸至第10节背板亚端部。下附肢基节侧面观呈2叉状, 后缘内凹呈半圆形, 背叶强烈隆起, 呈角状, 腹叶粗长, 呈长锥形, 腹面观为三角形, 端缘内侧着生粗扁刚毛, 腹内侧片较窄, 端角广弧形; 端节位于基节凹陷处, 极扁平, 腹面观呈长方形, 长约为宽的2.5倍, 端缘着生粗黑齿。阳茎基侧面观近基部1/3处收窄, 长为最窄处的6.5倍, 端宽为最窄处的2.5倍, 腹端角70°, 阳基侧突薄片状, 长略超过阳茎基的1/2, 从基部向端部增宽, 后缘背端呈尖角状, 阳茎孔片呈“C”形。

正模 ♂ 安徽九华山 (30.66°N, 117.48°E), 1989-06-05, 孙长海采; 副模7 ♂ ♀, 2♀♀, 采集资料同正模。

新种与分布于泰国的 *Psilotreta aello* 非常相似 (Malicky & Chantaramongkol 1996), 但根据雄外生殖器特征, 可将两者区别: 1) 新种第10节中背突背面观端缘略凹入, 呈广“V”形, 而后者深凹入, 至少伸至第10节中背突中央; 2) 新种下附肢基节腹叶宽而长, 长至少为背叶的2倍, 而后者明显比背叶短小。

词源: 拉丁词 “*expers*”, 缺失的, 用来形容腹部第10节中附肢缺如。

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DESCRIPTIONS OF FIVE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS PSILO TRETA (TRICHOPTERA, ODONTOCERIDAE) FROM CHINA

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Abstract Five new species in genus *Psilotreta* are described and illustrated herein, i. e. *P. anfracta* sp. nov., *P. rectangula* sp. nov., *P. spinata* sp. nov., *P. tenuispina* sp. nov. and *P. expers* sp. nov. Schmid (1998) summarized the characters of male genitalia for North American *Psilotreta* species: “inferior appendage 2-segmented, basal segment stout, subhorizontal, and simple in shape, second article smaller than 1st. inserted at apex of latter”. However, by studying Chinese materials, we found that 5 new species from southwestern and southeastern China, and 5 known species, *P. kwanungensis* Ulmer, 1926 (Guangdong, China), *P. lobopenis* Hwang, 1957 (Fujian, China), *P. dardanos* Malicky, 2000 (Zhejiang, China), *P. aello* Malicky & Chantaramongkol, 1996 (Thailand), and *P. albogera* Mey, 1997 (Vietnam), are sharing following homologous: 1) basal segment of inferior appendage broad and short, with forked apex composed by two well developed dorsal and ventral lobes; 2) distal segment inserted from dorsal lobe or between the dorsal and ventral lobes. They suggest that these species belong to the monophyletic *P. kwanungensis* Group. Several other characters could also be summarized for this Oriental species

group: 1) the 1st and 2nd segments of maxillary palp almost equal in length; 2) discoidal cell presented in forewing (Yuan *et al.*, 2008); 3) phallus with one pair of parameres. In this group, 5 new species presented in this paper are closely related by sharing characters of intermediate appendage arising ventrad on the body of segment X (except *P. expers* sp. nov. with intermediate appendage absent), and parameres unforked. Terminology follows Parker *et al.* (1987) and Zhong *et al.* (1997). The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Nanjing Agricultural University.

1 *Psilotreta anfracta* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

This species is similar to *Psilotreta dardanos* Malicky, 2000, from Zhejiang, China, but differs from it by characters of male genitalia in: 1) lateral process long hook like (broad in its most portion, with only distal one forth forming a short hook in *P. dardanos*); 2) ventral lobe of basal segment of inferior appendage, short and broad, with length as long as its basal width (long, 2 times as long as its basal width in *P. dardanos*).

Holotype ♂, Jiangxi Province, Wuyuan County (29.25°N, 117.83°E), Qinhua River, 57 km north of

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Wuyuan County (alt. 250 m), 25 May 1990, coll. John C. Morse, YANG Lian Fang. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, Jiangxi Province, Wuyishan National Nature Preserve (27.84°N, 117.72°E), Unnamed tributary of Tongmu River (alt. 943 m), 3 June 2005, coll. ZHOU Chang Fa; 3 ♂♂, Anhui Province, Mt. Jiuhua (30.66°N, 117.48°E), 5 June 1989, coll. SUN Chang-Hai.

Etymology. The Latin word “*anfractus*” means “curving”, in reference to the shape of intermediate appendage of Segment X.

2 *Psilotreta rectangula* sp. nov. (Figs. 5-8)

This species is different from all other species in this group in: 1) lateral process arising from ventral edge of segment X near mid-length, slender, right angled near its base (arising from apex of segment X, broad or stout in other species); 2) intermediate appendage arising from inner face of segment X (arising from outer face in other species), these two structures are some sort similar to species *P. quadrata* Schmid, 1959 from Yunnan, China, however, latter with basal segment of inferior appendage rectangular, not bilobed.

Holotype ♂, Yunnan Province, Dali County (25.42°N, 100.10°E), Zhonghe Cun (alt. 2 150 m), 22 May 1996, lighttrap, coll. YANG Lian Fang, John C. Morse. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 3 ♂♂, Yunnan Province, Dali City, 9 km North of Yinqiao (alt. 2 040 m), 21 May 1996, lighttrap, coll. John C. Morse, YANG Lian Fang; 3 ♀♀, Yunnan Province, Dali City, Zhonghecun (alt. 2 200 m), 22 May 1996, lighttrap, coll. WANG Bei Xin, GUI Fu Rong; 16 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Yunnan Province, Dali County, Diancang Hill, Qnbixi (alt. 2 350 m), 23 May 1996, lighttrap, coll. GUI Fu Rong, DU Yu Zhou; 1 ♂, Yunnan Province, Eryuan County (26.10°N, 99.94°E), Nijie Xiang, Futian Cun, Meici River (alt. 2 262 m), 24 May 1996, lighttrap, coll. John C. Morse, ZHOU Chang Fa; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan Province, Eryuan County, Nijie Xiang, Futian Cun, Meici River (alt. 2 262 m), 24 May 1996, sweep, coll. YANG Lian Fang, WANG Bei Xin; 1 ♂, Yunnan Province, Lijiang County (26.86°N, 100.25°E), Hutiao gorge, tributary of Chongjiang River (alt. 1 920 m), 26 May 1996, sweep, coll. WANG Bei Xin.

Etymology. The Latin word “*rectangulus*” means “right angled”, in reference to lateral process of segment X curved to form a right angle.

3 *Psilotreta spinata* sp. nov. (Figs. 9-13)

This species is similar to *Psilotreta kwanlungensis* Ulmer, 1926, from Guangdong, China, but differs from it by characters of male genitalia in: 1) median dorsal process of segment IX+ X constricted at basal half to form long petiole in dorsal view (slightly constricted

only at base in *P. kwanlungensis*); 2) lateral process with a row of spines on its dorsal edge (without such structure in *P. kwanlungensis*); 3) intermediate appendage short horn like, arising ventrad on body of segment X (with apex rounded, arising dorsad in *P. kwanlungensis*); 4) paramere long spine like, three fourths as long as phallobase (short and forked in *P. kwanlungensis*).

Holotype ♂, Guangxi Province, Huajiang County (25.22°N, 108.64°E), Jiuwandashan Nature Preserve, Jiuren Baohuzhan, Neichang Xi (alt. 1 144 m), 15 June 2004, coll. ZHOU Xin, SUN Chang-Hai. Paratype ♀, same data as holotype.

Etymology. The Latin word “*spinatus*” means “with spines”, in reference to lateral process of segment X with a row of spines.

4 *Psilotreta tenuispina* sp. nov. (Figs. 14-19)

This species is similar to *Psilotreta kwanlungensis* Ulmer, 1926, from Guangdong, China, but differs from it by characters of male genitalia in: 1) median dorsal process of segment IX+ X with “V” shaped apical excision in dorsal view (with rounded apex in *P. kwanlungensis*); 2) preanal appendage short and broad, with apex extended to mid-length of median dorsal process (long and narrow, with apex extended to subapex of median dorsal process in *P. kwanlungensis*); 3) paramere short, stout spine (broadly forked apically in *P. kwanlungensis*).

Holotype ♂, Guangxi Province, Jinxiu County (24.14°N, 110.18°E), Laoshan Caiyuchang (alt. 800 m), 4 June 1994, coll. ZEN Tao. Paratypes: 57 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Guangxi Province, Jinxiu County (alt. 7 500 m), 2-3 June 1994, coll. ZEN Tao.

Etymology. The Latin word “*tenuispinus*” means “spinous”, in reference to paramere spine like.

5 *Psilotreta expers* sp. nov. (Figs. 20-23)

This species is similar to *Psilotreta adlo* Malicky & Chantaramongkol, 1996, from Thailand, but differs from it by characters of male genitalia in: 1) median dorsal process of segment X with apex slightly concave in shallow “V” shape in dorsal view (with apex deeply excised at least to the middle of median dorsal process in *P. aello*); 2) basal segment of inferior appendage with long, broad ventral lobe, at least 2 times as long as dorsal lobe (with ventral lobe shorter and smaller than dorsal lobe in *P. aello*).

Holotype ♂, Anhui Province, Mt. Jiuhua (30.66°N, 117.48°E), 5 June 1989, coll. SUN Chang-Hai. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Etymology. The Latin word “*expers*” means “absent”, in reference to intermediate appendage of segment X absent.

Key words Odontoceridae, *Psilotreta*, new species, species group, China.